THE DESPOTIC CZAR.

Making New Laws to Oppress the People in St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23 .- Yesterday the Car issued a ukase directing anew all the

threes of the empire to crush the revolutionists:

the last years on the clorious reign of our father, the the ast years in the Landson Seeign of our rather, the svereign and Europeror Alexander II., now reposing in ad, were darkened by a series of criminal attempts on ers of a handful of secret maleractors, plainly proved indequate for the preservation of order and tranquil-ity, southed by deplorable events of an extraordinary starcter. Therefore, at different times and for differ-ent times in the empire, measures have been adopted mending the action of the common laws. The crime, simulfa site in our history, that destroyed the premaking of our beloved father, plainty showed the ur-graphed for granting extraordinary powers to the au-pendes charged with the duty of preserving public order. the tundamental principles of the great reforms of the nessunder the common laws furnish a solid guarantee of the well-being and prosperity of our dear country, teltimust be admitted that the late deplocable events and the reduction in the State forced upon us the said duty or shopung, for a time, some extraordinary measures in of slopunt. For a time, some extraordinary measures in onlet teetablish tranquillity and oradicate sodition. We tookate that these temporary and exceptional measures should not do unnecessary harm to the legal interests of the loyal population, who, undoubtedly, sincerely wish to cooperate in the preservation of peace and order. We have ordered that all the temporary laws lately issued to the structle with sodition has withdrawn. not for the struggle with sedition be withdrawn, and natia their place a special by law be prepared, defining have so the authorities and the duties of the popu-luss in view of the peculiar circumstances of our State. Ye have approved of this by-law, which relates to measgreefor preserving order and public tranquility, and to beer sege: The provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Eartoff Poltava, Tcherniguff, Kieff, Volyma, Pedolia, Ehrson, and Bessarabia; the districts of Simferopol, Irpatoria, laita, Feodossia, Perekop, and Voroneje; and De history of the Russian people testifies their lovalte

stress in a way to promote the glory and grandeur of our resulty. We are sure that even in these hard times the imparable union of all classes of our loyal people with the supreme power, for the establishment of truth, order, and law, will be the surest guarantee of the national which according to the example of our glorious an esters, is the only and ceascless aim of all our cares and The world would be very much indebted to

the Czar if he would explain what he means by a handful. Everybody is aware that his late father, during the last fifteen years of his reign. xercised the utmost severity, and turned the whole army, 1,000,000 strong, against "a handful of the Nihillsts." About fifty revolutionists were hanged and shot, 25,000 of them were exlled to Siberia and to the Island of Saghallen. and over 100,000 were transported or put under tolice surveillance. And yet that capacious handful was far from being exhausted; in fact, igained in energy if not in number, for the Car himself fell its victim. The world has s different times have discovered and degroved, one after another, at least a score of he real nests and the chief headquarters of the Nhilists. Yet that mysterious handful always remains, baffling a million of the Autocrat's words and bayonets, and undisturbed by the mathemas pronounced against it by a hundred housand orthodox clergymen. The history of the world tells of many monarchies swept away or powerful revolutions. But, according to the Cars themselves, it is to be the exceptional fate of the autocratic exardom, the most powerful Povernment of the day, to fall before "a hand-

The Nibilists have been reproached as inconsistent for aiming to attain liberty by mere bree, and to reach free institutions through marchy. But the reproach belongs to the policy of the Czars themselves. Thus Alexander III., siming at peace and quiet, declares a state of siege: professing to establish order and law, he siege: professing to establish order and law, he are cinds all the common laws and inaugurates an unheard of despotism: speaking of serving the truth, he puts the property, the freedom, and the lives of his subjects at the mercy of his police. The new laws of the new Czar deserve to be ranked with the Draconic law. If in any place signs of conspiracy against the State are noticed, that place can be put, at once, under surveillance, and thereupon the powers of the local suthortities and the responsibility of the population are greatly increased. If the common laws are regarded as insufficient to destroy conspiracy, then the place is more closely watched.

into are greatly increased. If the common stream, that is place in the place is more placed which in its declared in the state of leaser state. If the place is more placed in the state of leaser state. If the place is more placed in the state of leaser state. If the place is more placed in the state of leaser state. If the place is the place is the place is the place is the place of the carried of the carrie

RADICALISM IN ITALY.

A Remarkable Demonstration at the Anniversary of the Capture of Rome.

FLORENCE, Sept. 21 .- Yesterday was the anniversary of the taking of Rome by the Piedmontese army, under Cadorno, in 1870. The day, in Rome, at least, has ever since been cele brated as a holiday. This year it has been the occasion of a celebration remarkable in many ways and of extraordinary political significance. The downfall of the temporal power of the Pope was an event of importance. The military exploit cost far less powder and ball far less time, and not much more bloodshed than the taking of Fort Sumter, in 1861. Through the breach in the Porta Pia the Pied montese army, under its ex-monk General Cadorno, entered the capital of the Pope. Those who were sincere and serious in their efforts to establish solidly the kingdom of Italy with Rome as its capital, had a natural and plausible motive for celebrating the anniversary of this event. Be that as it may, the annual celebration at the Porta Pia is the occasion for a great military display, as well as for

nual celebration at the Porta Pia is the occasion for a great military display, as well as for the display of a vast quantity of ardent, patriotic, and anti-clerical eloquence.

This year, it was generally believed, and announced even by the moderate anti-clerical press, that the authorities would either prevent any public celebration or so conduct it that there should be avoided all cause of demonstration and anti-papal speechmaking. The municipality had, in advance, foroidden the firing of pistois, muskets, or firecrackers, with which the young generation of Romans had been indulged every 20th of September since 1870.

The celebration of Romans had been indulged every 20th of September since 1870.

The celebration of yester any culminated in menaces to both King and Pope far more daring and more public than those auteral in the anti-circle ansemblages of Rome and Genon.

At 10 o'clock in the forencent the members of the committees of direction of all the anti-cierical societies in Rome met in the Via Garibaldi, and marched, 200 in number, to the Janicule, where they denosited wreaths of laurel on the graves of Ciceruacchio and his associates, pronounced suitable discourses, and withdrew. The spokesman, be it remarked, was the old advocate Parboni, who is President of the Roman anti-cierical organization.

In the Vatican meanwhile the Cardinal Sceratry of State, informed of the determination of the Badicass to have their celebration at Porta Pia in their own style, and to say out their say in Spite of the authorities, called together the Papal Guard, and took every presunting against attack or outbreak. The Government had also called several extra regiments into Rome. The garrison of Castle Sant'Angelows splaced under arms, and a large force stationed in the neighborhood of St. Peter's.

At 3 P. M. the Municipal Council, in full official costume, proceeded to the Vatican, and deposited a crown of laurel on the tomb of Victor Emanuel—Paier Pairie. Thence they went in a body to the Pota Pia, with the intention o hanging a similar crown on the commemorative tablet erected there in honor of those who had fallen while effecting the historic breach. The

in a body to the Porta Pis, with the intention of hanging a similar crown on the commemorative tablet erected there in honor of those who had fallen white effecting the historic breach. The Council were met by an imposing military array. There were chosen troops from every arm of the service, under the immediate command of Gen. Cavail, ali in full uniform, besides companies of municipal guards and police stationed around "the breach," and intrusted with the duty of maintaining order.

But while the Municipal Councillors were in the Pantheon, the Plazza Barberini beheld the societies composed of the Veterans of the War of Italian Independence, the combanies of the now famous Allieri Volonian, or the Garibatii Cadets, as they are more justly designated, assembling in great force, with banners and music. With them came also the members of the various anti-clerical clubs and the workingmen's societies, all marching and disciplined in true military fashion. No one who could overlook the Plazza from one of the surrounding houses but could see in the determined looks of these men, marshalled as they were under the immediate command of Menotti Garibaldi and his brother Ricciotti, that they were ready for any act of daring demanded of them by their leader. And if the observer of what was passing in the Plazza Barberini descended from his station in window or loggia and mingled with the serried masses of the men who wore the red cockade, he might have heard words which bodded no good to the Government of Rome or the Pope in the Vatican.

It is hard to believe that the municipal and military authorities had not previous knowledge of every incident in the programme which was carried out at the Porta Pia. The procession from the Piazza Barberini had taken up its allotted space in the pageant before the Commendated and military authorities had not previous knowledge of every incident in the programme which was carried out at the Porta Pia. The procession from the Piazza Barberini had taken up its allotted space in the pagean

POPUS WORTH READING

A Poet's Math. Four letters and a paper, this one, showing

Or beaux, and belles, and bails, and all things gay And this one: well, I cannot quite discover

Just what the indefiance writer does intend; He's quite too frankly-gord at for a lover, And here a sister poet tells her fancies, Weaving a web of many bued remances, Out of the soberest resilies.

And here is one in marvellous superscription I make it out by guessing at a part-I tell the truth without a spice of fiction-

Two cabalistic words here greet my vision-Two simple words, expressive and defined. And yet they crush me with their curt precision, Their most polite "Respectfully declined."

I take up tenderly my little verseling, I feel as does a mother when her norseling

I rail against the man who so decrees it. And like the world-renowned worm I turn; He does not know a poem when he soes it,

Or else he wants to crush out my ambition, To keep from me my due of tame or pelf; Or else, Ot most ladicises, sage decision, It may be he writes neetry himself. If that be true, then may the muses flout him,

And now I read scain the little verses

And this thought certainly is disconnected. It may be that my vanity deceived me; It may be neither jealousy nor spite Inspired the critic who so sorely grieved me It may be, after all, the man was right.

From the Providence Jon nat.

Have to warder through the woodlends heary, In the soft gleam of an autumnatiday, When summer gathers up her robes of glory, And, like a dream of beauty, godes away.

How through each loved, laminar path she lingers, Screnely smaller through the golden mist. During the wind came with her dewy flagers. All the cool emerald turns to amethyst—

Rindling the faint stars of the hazel, shining, To light the cloom of national's mondering halls, With heary plames and clematic entwining. Where over the rock her withered garrand talls. Warm lights are on the steeps uplands wanting Remeath, dark clouds about the horizon rolled. Till the slant stabeams, threats their tranges raining Bathe all the sills in melanth away and.

The moist winds breathe of crisped leaves and flowers, In the damp hollowes: the woodland sown, Minshing the treathese of waturing showers with spicy are from codar alleys blown.

Beside the brook and on the ambered meadow.

Where vellow be a tutts fleck the laded ground,
With bides this beneath their point shadow.
The gendan hole, in dewy stumbers bound. Upon these sort fined his the bie sits breeding, Lake a tood love; but it is say increwed; Or, with shat wings incount silken folds intruding, Creeps near her heart, his dress sy take to tell.

The fittle birds upon the hillside lonely. Fitt musclessly along from so not to sorny. Sient as a sweet, was dering to easier, that only shows its bright wings and so tly godes away. The scentless flowers in the warm suchight deaming, Forgetto breathe their filmess of defight. And through the transca woods said are are streaming. Still as the dewiall of a summer night.

So in my heart a sweet, unwonted feeling Stirs like the wind in ocean's hollow shell, Through all its words to mine a settly steam Yet finds no words its mystic charms to be

SARAH HELEN WHITMAN.

From the Indianapolis Journal. Turn your face this way,
I'm not weary of it.
Every hour of every slay
More and more I have it.
Granding in that bolly guise
Of bare belies and empty eyes Was this hollow dome.
Where I tar my finger.
Once the sport's harriw home—
Where you leved to inner.
Hiting, as to-day are we
From the edisame destiny? O'er and e'er again Have I put the query: We sexistence all is vain that you have so cheery? Death of such a to held That you smile to think of it? Did you throthing brow
Tre of the flatter
Of such la serials as now
You, at lest, new noter
In that arms so a male bland
Only death can understand? Has the shallow give
Of old dreams of pleasure
Lett you ever windle t ee
To float out, at least e.
O'er the shore es trackless trace
O' unsampled circumstance?

Prome the Wishinston Post. A grandmu sits in ner great armehair, Baimy sweet is the soft spring air. "That child is glad as the day is long...
Her lover is coming, her file's a sing!" Where granding dreams, till a tender grace And a softer light steal into her face.

The years from from her their weary bain; She is classed in her lover's arms again? The last faint glammers of davlight die; Stars tremble out of the purple sky; With rase-red checks and d ing hair the nestles down by the old armonair.

"Grandma, Dick says, may we—may—i—"
The taltering vaccogrows strangely any;
But zearling present the fitte hand:
"Yes, my dearte, I understand!

"Take the warlis's treasures—its noblest, best --And love will outweigh all the rest!"

RENDERED FROM HONSAND IN THE OUIGINAL MEASURE.

Tegether death shall find us.
Tegether we widge,
Sweet I file a me welched us.
In the nice with below.
And the fields de dicate
To inversion music. Love crouching may has flowers Of that opening enemic. Within the more a bases a whall water we did in a Those whall we begin how great Bise woll for lower wait. Through plains with bloom aglowing, and by green topology sward Mg may be strong its flowing languages we thought the plays with a reserving song. The others dams along. The gird say never lowers.
Sor giances see to a kind;
The wiper on those howers.
Leaves not its cull be hind;
There, the, the bird away.
Sor singing on the spear. Ever the winds are breathing Some music; arong sweet; Even the barrels were thing Some a trail cod ret tal; The hang if were to be the The brightness of their hues. In the vast howery spaces
Of that excellent land
We have all have one places
Amid the lever band.
And free from care aginer,
Love, as they love, for aye.

No assect of ancient story
That shall not using he
To yield her said a giory,
Lady, to they and meNot though at he her eyes
Node hearts divine their prize.
I hwarp B. Nicholson.

The world careth not for our loving, and care essure we of its thomes, Two warm-hearted, satisfied lovers.

DO DEPARTED SPIRITS REVISIT THE SCENES OF FARTH?

sisters, parental grandfather and maternal grandmother aunts, cousins of both sexes, and numerous others allied to our family by the ties of consanguinity or friendship. My wife comes out of the cabinet as annural as life, so to speak, sits on my kneed, clasps me tenderly around the neck, lifting her vell to kiss me, and shows to me her face distinctly, every feature, eyes, compassion, and hair being often so exactly in conformity with what they were in careft life that it is impossible to mistake her identity. Then, as I clasp her in my arms and press her to my boson, with her warm lips pressed forveutly to mine, the feeling of her form and the flesh of her tare arms are exactly what they were in every respect in mertal life, and her broathing all the same. And so with my daughters, each send all of whom that grew to wemanhood before leaving the earth life return with every distinctive personal characteristic of form, feature, eyes, color of hair, and complexion that belonged to them in earth life, together with their peculiarity of movements and other personal habits, all the same. The chamber in which we sit is one of four, which oven two on each side of a hall forty feat in length and nine in width, corresponding with one of the same dimensions beneath, on the north-side of which is the partier and library; the old-time duning and breakfast roems on the south side of the lower bail, being occupied at present by my farmer's family, are kept closed. When retiring to the séance room I have always lett a light burning in the library, and at every scance more or less individuals of my present family have left the scance room and visited in turn all the other chambers on the same floor, after which they have generally cased down stairs into the library and front partier, being absent in some instances some five or ten minutes. These visits they all seem to enjoy greatly. On one evening my wife and daughters Mary, Fanny, Gertrude, and Anna each and all made severally the circuit of all the halls and rooms adjoinin The Testimony of Thomas Rowland Hazard From the Providence Journal,

And God stall wipe away all transition their eyes; and there
shall be no nerre death, neither surrows, one wing, neither shall
there be any more pain; for the formal finites are possed away.—

Rev. XXI. In contemplating the present demornilized and wretched condition of a large majority of mankind, attended with an indescribable amount of sorrow, crying, and bain," and hanned with a superstitions dread of cheath, it would seem almost impossible that the state of things implied in the above works of the michael state of things implied in the above works of the michael state of things implied in the above works of the michael state of things implied in the above works of the michael state of the proposed of the participant in and a witness to events, that need but an extension to all the inhabitants of earth. And yet I think I may say without presents, that need but an extension to all the inhabitants of earth to render the predictions of the prophet literally rue and fulfilled.

As has been my good fortune for some summers past, I have had to of those rare, exceptionally gifted presents known as "fort materializing mediums," in whose presence, under properly arranged conditions, our spirit friends, who have left the mortal form, are enabled to temporarily recloids they spirit oddies with material elements abstracted from the michael of the material elements abstracted from the michael of the senses of their carth friends as tangible to the senses of their carth friends as they were when follow inhabituals of the earth, My spirit family consists of my wile, churcher Mary, who passed from earth in carty canal, hood I family, Gertrude, Anus, and Jecher, all of which they are all the sense of their carth friends as they were when follow inhabituals of the earth, hould remain a small pattern of the summer we had swear a course by intendify, in a small summer house, who passed away in relative of the summer house had been an an experiently consisted from the from the my decided with the same and to a small paths, bordered with the same and to a summer flower and the summer house to the summer house to the summer house had been and nearly consisted the summer house by turns and triple and the summer house to the summe daughters Mary, Fanny, Gertrude, and Anna each and all made soverally the circuit of all the halls and rooms adjoining, both above and below stairs. Gertrude, by request of my brother, bringing him back a newspaper taken from a table in my chamber. On the same evening my daughter oth above and below stairs. Gertrude, by request of my brother, bringing him back a newspaper taken from a table in my chamber. On the same evening my daughter Constane, who has grown up entirely in the subrit world, manifested her interest in the old home of her purents, sisters, and brother by visiting her trother Barday's chamber, the one which her father occupies, and the front chamber in which her mother passed to the higher spheres. During the last year of her earth life my daughter Fanny had the legs of her leadstead snortened, so that when tired in the performance of her household duties—which sale persisted in performing when she was almost in a dying state—she could readily life down a few minutes upon the bed, with her feet on the floor, so as not to soil the bed citches with her shoos. One evening she came out of the cabinet, and seating sistfully at the pictures and engravings on the wails and other little keepsakes. &c. on the mantels, bireaus, and tables, some of which, at sing from her seat, she took in her hand that she minute hispect them more closely, she went to be further size of the bed nearest the door of the entrance and fall herself down on the bedjust one search he for she went to do when through and exhansion the further size of the bed nearest the door of the entrance and fall herself down on the bedjust one she passed away, my daughter Anna made herself a but of the palmetoleaves of that region. This hat clanaced to be lying in the apartment which the medium occupied during the same. Exactly in accordance with the apartment which the medium occupied during the scance. Exactly in accordance with this hat on her head, tied closely around the cean. She also had on over her while dress a durft colored short gawn, and still again over this a yet darker wrapper, resembling coarse feet. Said I. Where in the world, Anna, did you get that hat and dress? "Loon his she area in the manufacture lace, large volumes of the which campire, and one of the cabinet with present of the lace, which from

old, that was some four fest or more in height, and had so encroached on the pathway through neglect of proper training that in some places there was but from eight to twelve inches space left between the overreaching branches. There had been a shower into in the atternoon, and the closely embedded box lonves were still wet almost o dripping, so that when we arrived at the end of the path I found my contess sturated with moisture. As I stood beside my spirit daughter as she was wettill y looking on the sea view she loved so well when in earth life. I could not perceive that her flowing, bace-alorned dress was the least discomposed by the wet. Said I. "Anna, let me feel of your dress." She at once consented that I should, but I could not discover that there was the least carticle of moisture on the gassanier-like lace. My spirit daughter at length seemed loganize from her reverle and become consents that is she was overstying her time, when she hastened back to the cabinet at a speed twee as fost as we could conveniently follow. I hallocolic her as she rushed along through the wet bix, and assed her not to demateriatize her werth form and dress until we got to the summer house, as I wanted those who were with me to certify themselves of the entire dryneas of her garments. When we got back to the cabinet we found and any waiting for us in full dress which ments, when we got fairs to the earlier we found Anna waiting for us in full dress which was, as we all satisfied ourselves, as void of moisture as if it had justeome out of a handbox, while the clothes of all three of us were unconfortably most.

On another evening my daughter Fanny (who passed from, earth at Aisen, South Carolina, less than two years before) accompanied us from the summer house to the arter at the west and of the walk where who will down with

us for some minutes. After a while her attention seemed to be attracted by some object in the shady valley to the south of us, along which proceeded to a point just outside the eastern end of the arbor, where she shed looking down the gien. Supposing that my dearsher we shall to waik that way toward the deasely shalled brook. I said to her. Fanny, you can't waik that way, as there is, as you see, as the bence of pass." She, however, still continued to keep her stand and gaze was four in the same direction, when presents the family mare called Ibrity, which she used often to drive, come up the shope and stood close to borat the opposite side of the femily. My shift daughter put out her hand and caressimity putted the animal on the neek, when study after sing her conscious brute responded to with a satisfied within a critical section of the proposition of the real to the conscious brute responded to with a satisfied daughters, in passing from the same need to see followed us on a slow wait in Indian her, I uniformly being passed a few yards next about it them, but in returning they all the that we went annead of us and, and as much more applicable.

followed us on a slow want in Preductible I uniformly help pared a few years in Archivolation and a sum of the water application and the present of the present of the difference of the present of the p

CUTTING THROUGH A MOUNTAIN.

The Obstructions Through which the New

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, Oct. 8 .- Cornwall is the centre of peculiar interest in concequence of the rapid progress of the new rallroad, which, it is hoped, will be completed next year, and make all the summer resorts on the other side of the Hedson River much easier of access from New York. This road, which will run, in its first stretch from Jersey City to Cornwall, close to the water's edge, is to be called, in view of remote possibilities, the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. From Cornwal it will branch westward to Middletown, and thence take the course signified by its name. It has been constructed so far under very serious difficulties. Rocky impediments have been hewn down, inlets of the river have been spanned, and mountains undermined to give

spanned, and mountains undermined to give it passage.

At West Point a great triumth over natural obstruction is being achieved. A tunner is being achieved. A tunner is being cut through the mountain. When completed it will be 2.640 feet long, and will run a little east of the Academy, between the chapel and the cadet barracks. It will pass under and about 100 feet below the riding hall, and, at the same depth, under a corner of the library. A force of 130 laborers, chiefly Irish with a low Swedes, work night and day in the tunnel. They are divided into four gangs, and in many places the atmesphere they breathe has to be forced in to them by means of an air compresser. When the solid rock was boring, the tunnel was fliuminated by electric lights, which brought out every rough projection in startling relief, and gave the place a singularly weird appearance; but on June 17 soft ground was reached by the workers from the upper end, and fourteen days later those coming from the lower end struck soil. Since that time ordinary miners lamps have been used. As the little red lights are seen moving about, and the hoarse shouts of the miners are rumbling inrough the cavers,

struck soil. Since that time ordinary miners lamps have been used. As the little red lights are seen moving about, and the hoarse shouls of the miners are rumbling through the cavera, the ghoon of the tunnel becomes a little too trying for persons of weak perves.

Vistors, however, are pientiful in the tunnel, and even ladios come occasionally. Many persons go at night, under the impression that there will be something peculiarly ghostly and gloomy about it then; but in its recesses of incessant darkness night and day are alike, the only difference being that in the day the light from the mouth is discernible for a soort time after entering. This light is, however, soon lost sight of. If an explorer slept, it would be impossible for him, on awaking, to tell by his own annieled observation whether it was noon or midnight. Few persons, however, care to go beyond the range of the davight, for they would be compelled to take a copious shower bath in doing so, as water is constantly dripping from the top, gathering in pools on the bottom, and wetting the hardy miners at work in the tunnel.

The air in the cavern, even on the warmest day, is uncomfortably cold. At least so one fluds it after being for half an hour subjected to its chilling influence, though to the visitor who has just entered after a brisk walk it is trencherously refreshing, cooling his heated frame, and sendling him out with a lickling sensation in his nose. The debris from the roof, walls, and floor is removed in carts drawn by muies, and sendling him out with a lickling sensation in his nose. The debris from the roof walls, and floor is removed in carts drawn by muies, and sendling him out with a lickling sensation in his nose. The debris from the roof these wagons rumbling along the track toward him, and, necritar forward into darkness, sees nothing he is very apito step into the water trench that the raining roof has formed at either side.

The work on the tunnel, it is expected, will be finished about June 1, next year. He masonry has not yet as the tunnel.

In the tunnel two men were blown to pieces by explosions and one man was killed by the cav-ing in of the roof. At the Target Hill cut two men were buried alive under an earth slide, and one was run over and killed by a truck.

WONDERFUL PRAYER CURE,

The Story of Alile Cowles of Plainville, Mass. as Told by Hersulf and her Physician.

From the little village of Plainville, Mass. comes a remarkable account of a prayer cure. There lives David Cowles and his daughter Almena, better known as Allie, the subject of the cure. Thirteen years ago, while practising gymnastics, she strained the nerves of the spinal cord. The result was that her whole system became diseased. According to her own statement, she suffered from acute attacks of angina pectoris, had a severe attack of cerebro spinal meningitis, and was bedridden for years. All the efforts of many physicians were powerless to cure her. Speaking of her experiences Miss Cowles says:

where is that which produces, color, which is a street of the produce of the prod Jun. 1, 1881, I was admitted to the Adam's Nervine In-charter in Boston, I was confined to my best and of the unit under the mark of the most sakiful particulars in New Lincistra, I continued to tail. I had the best medical

SPIRIT TWO MILLIONS LOST.

Paid into the Post Office in 17 Years for Money Orders Never Cashed.

The postal money order system was established seventeen years ago by an act of Congress and its devisors claimed that it was the cheapest, safest, and speediest method of transmitting money ever invented. However, the weak point in the system is illustrated by the large amount of money deposited in the Post Offices all over the Union, and through one blunder or another never paid to the persons who ought to have received it. The Post Office in this city is the general headquarters of the system, and there is now unclaimed at the disposal of this office, \$1,825,197.49, which is the result of seventeen years' accumulation. All of the money unclaimed in the Post Offices all through the country is sent to the New York

result of seventeen years' accumulation. All of the money unclaimed in the Post Offices all through the country is sent to the New York Post Office. The country Postmasters are required to account weekly to Postmaster Pearson. When their deposits exceed their needs for the business, as they usually do exceed it, innamuch as more money comes to the city than goes away from it by this system, then the country Postmaster sends his surplus in a draft to New York.

"As early as 1872," said Assistant Superintendent Joseph Elitott, Ir., in the Post Office building, "this accumulation began to be large, it was half a million of dollars then, and by direction of the superintendent of the system an account was opened in our books with the Assistant United States Treasurer in the SubTreasury building, under the heading. Postmaster-General's Money Order Account. Every week since then the excess over \$55,000, which we keep to transact business with, has been deposited in the Sub-Treasury. This accumulation of nearly two million dollars is largely due to the miscarriage of senders' orders, or to their loss by the sender, or by the tayer. Many of the lost or miscarried orders might have been paid if the payee of the remitter had applied to his Postmaster for a duplicate order. Perhaps it has been through kanorance, perhaps through carelessness, that this has not been done, but usually the remitter appears to suppose that the payes has received his money, and, on the other hand, the payes thinks it has not been sent. The surplus fund is increasing all the while, and of course we do not know to whom the money belongs. Postmaster Pearson a few days ago confided his perplexity to Postmaster-General James and asked him if it would not be advisable to transfer the money to the Treasury and use it in the service of the Post Office Department."

"What power controls the fund?"

"Ongress, of course; because Congress created the money order system. A bill would have to be introduced in the House to dispose of the fund. The entire surpl

pavees may accidentally put the orders in the wrong letters. Again, the sender may put one set of initials of the payee's name in the letter of advice to be sent by the Postmaster, while he changes the initials in the other order sent."

Is any one set of people more apt than another to lose money in this way?"

"Yes, the theatrical people who travel are very much given to sending back a part of their salary to New York and payable to their own order. Their life is hard and their hardships sometimes cause siekness and death. If there are nessigns of the dead actor to call for it, then the money goes to the Government fund. The custom of the actors who return is to drawout their money in a jump and put it into Government bonds." What is the amount of money handled last

year in this system?"
"For the year ending June 30, \$53,698,706,22, embracing 1,400,428 transactions in this cur alone. The year's revenue was \$295,581,39," INTERVIEW WITH A SMALL BOY.

Trying to Brenk the Monotony of Domestie Prison Life by Playing the "Umpah."

A small boy leaned out of the rear thirdstory window of his father's house in Brooklyn. yesterday afternoon, looking at the sky, and at times breaking out with the tune. "In the North Sea Lived a Whale," His noise attracted his newspaper neighbor, who also leaned out and said, "Well, Georgie, how are you?"

"I'se a prisoner locked up on bread and water." Georgie replied, "just 'cause I didn't know it was loaded. You see, father was in the army, and last week when you heard him firin' off his pistols he was a shootin' at a cat. He shot five times, and the cat looked up and smiled when he got frou'. Says I. Father, did